Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 56. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 2883.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1860. VOL. 3, NO. 23.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

—o—

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our deep and heart-felt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings throughout the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughout the land. Indeed, notwithstanding our demerits, we have much reason to believe from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away.—May we ever be under the divine guidance and protection!

Whilst it is the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst, for myself, I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in their day assumed a most threatning aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcanoes burnt out, and on the lava and ashes and squalid scoriæ of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." Such, in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like everything human, will have its day and give place to other and less threatning controversies. Public opinion in this country is all powerful; when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings. Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect. In this view of the subject it never ought to be forgotten, that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the confederacy. If the peace of the domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be invaded—if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate and that of their children before the morning—it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must at last become intolerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril of their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should "the silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken * * at the fountain," human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments.

I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the supreme court of the United States of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress, nor a territorial legislature, nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves, and so well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States. It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed to my knowledge, in any of the Territories.—Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas, there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere, in a single instance, with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the territorial legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event, there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the legislature at each successive election, and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the time being on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the territorial condition remained, and its baneful influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the several States.

Thus has the status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it shall become a state, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunate has this been for the prosperity of the Territories as well as the tranquility of the States. Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their welfare. From natural causes the slavery question will in each case soon virtually settle itself; and before the Territory is prepared for admission as a State into the Union, this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile the settlement of the new Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its progress and prosperity will not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles.

When in the progress of events the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed, in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska act, "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has happily been recognised, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the last Congress.

All lawful means at my command have been employed and shall continue to be employed to execute the laws against the African slave-trade After a most careful and rigorous examination of our coasts, and a thorough investigation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United States except the cargo by the Wanderer, numbering between three and four hundred. Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much success as their crimes have deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution.

Our history proves that the Father of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the African slave-trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper not to admit" prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States or to the trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d of March, 1794, Congress passed an act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this act were extended and enforced by the act of 10th May, 1800.

Again: The States themselves had a clear right to wave the constitutional privilege intended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade at any time they thought proper, previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the constitutionall barrier. Congress accordingly passed an act on the 28th February, 1803, "to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited." In this manner the importation of African slaves into the United States was, to a great extent, prohibited some years in advance of 1808.

As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a single day after they had the power to abolish it. On the 2d of March, 1807, they passed an act to take effect "from and after the 1st day of January, 1808," prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States. This was followed by subsequent acts of a similar character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the principles and such the practice of our ancestors more than fifty years ago in regard to the African slave-trade.

It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegates to the convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and deliberation. They supposed that to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specified power before an appointed day necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived.

If this were not the case, the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they imagined that Congress would possess no power to prohibit the trade either before or after 1808, they would not have taken so much care to protect the States against the exercise of this power before that period. Nay more, they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitution were exposed. It would then have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution, prescribing the mode of its own future amendment, the proviso, "that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect" the provision in the Constitution securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African slaves previous to that period.

According to the adverse construction, the clause itself, on which so much care and discussion had been employed by the members of the convention, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usurpation.

It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress, because, had it been left to States, its efficient exercise would have been impossible. In that event any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for all the other slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? Because African slaves, when once brought within the limits of any one State, in accordance with its laws, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where slavery exists. And even if all the States had seperately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Congress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose. For a period of more than half a century there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved.

Reopen the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interests of the master or on those of the native-born slave. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild, heathen, and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly, and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several generations. This might tend to barbarize, demoralize, and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern nations of high civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves. Both the philanthropy and the self-interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be reopened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave-trade is openly tolerated: and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly able at any moment to enforce their execution. There the master, intent upon present gain, extorts from the slave as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that, when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave-traders.—Should this ever be the case in our country—which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortun te change. The feeling or reciprocal dependence and attachment which now exists between master and slave would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility.

But we are obliged as a Christian and moral nation to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself if we should reopen the slave-trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to supply it would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect Pandemonium, for which this country would be held responsible in the eyes both of God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended.

On the other hand, when a market for African slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus all the world be closed against this trade, we may then indulge a reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner Christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this Government towards China has been vindicated by the event. Whilst we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britain and France against the Chinese empire, our late minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously co-operated with the ministers of these powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China by the respective ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce," with that empire was concluded at Tientsin on the 18th June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st December following.

On the 15th December, 1858, John E. Ward, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was duly commissioned as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China. He left the United States for the place of his destination on the 5th of February, 1859, bearing with him the ratified copy of his treaty, and arrived at Shanghai on the 28th May. From thence he proceeded to Peking on the 16th June, but he did not arrive in that city until the 27th July. According to the terms of the treaty the ratifications were to be exchanged on or before the 18th June, 1859. This was rendered impossible by reasons and events beyond his control, not necessary to detail; but still it is due to the Chinese authorities of Shanghai to state that they always assured him no advantage should be taken of the delay, and this pledge has been faithfully redeemed.

On the arrival of Mr. Ward at Peking he requested an audience of the Emperor to present his letter of credence. This he did not obtain, in consequence of his very proper refusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honor of his country. When a presentation to his Majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President was received with peculiar honors by Kweiliang, "the Emperor's prime minister and the second man in the empire to the Emperor himself." The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Pei-tsang. As the exchange did not take place until after the day described by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe, that, throughout the whole transaction, they appear to have acted in good faith and a friendly spirit towards the United States. It is true that this has been done after their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard with a lenient eye the ancient customs of an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with our own national honor. The conduct of our minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.

In order to carry out the spirit of this treaty, and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental conventions—the one for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late minister. These conventions bear date at Shanghai on the 8th November 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange of ratifications by the contracting parties. This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the other provisions of the conventions. Still I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3d March, 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reah Shanghai until after the departure of our minister to Peking, and these conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese government, should this be thought advisable; but, under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our merchants trading with the Chinese empire.

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that all our difficulties with the republic of Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted. It happily did not become necessary to employ the force for this purpose which Congress had placed at my command, under their joint resolution of 2d June, 1858. On the contrary, the President of that republic, in a friendly spirit, acceded to the just and reasonable demands of the Government of the United States. Our commissioner arrived at Assumption, the capital of the republic, on the 25th of January, 1859, and left it on the 17th of February, having in three weeks ably and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission.—The treaties which he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the Senate.

In the view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay, a strong naval force was concentrated in the waters of the La Plata to await contingencies, whilst our commissioner ascended the rivers to Assumption. The Navy Department is entitled to great credit for the promptness, efficiency and economy with which this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of nineteen armed vessels, great and small, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all under the command of the veteran and gallant Shubrick. The entire expenses of the expedition have been defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of $289,000, applied to the purchase of seven of the steamers, constituting a part of it, under the authority of the naval appropriation act of the 3d March last. It is believed that these steamers are worth more than their cost, and they are all now usefully and actively employed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the La Plata, and the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country throughout all that remote portion of the world.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other Governments on the continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character.

In my last annual message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain; and I regret to say that this has not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, even the "Cuban claims," the payment of which has been ably urged by our ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding both their justice and their amount ($128 635 54) had been recognised and ascertained by the Spanish government itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation be made "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." In common with two of my predecessors, I entertain no doubt that this is required by our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795. The failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the cabinet of Madrid as a reason against the settlement of our claims.

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinions on that measure remain unchanged. I therefore, again invite the serious attention of Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, had been finally adjusted in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British government had not anticipated, they have not yet completed treaty arrangements with the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understauding between the two governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished.

Whilst indulging the hope that no other subject remained which could disturb the good understanding between the countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the Island of San Juan, under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatning prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that remote frontier, the late Secretary of State, on the 17th July, 1855, addressed a note to Mr. Crampton, then British minister at Washington, communicating to him a copy of the instructions which he [Mr. Marcy] had given, on the 14th July, to Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, having a special reference to an "apprehended conflict between our citizens and the British subjects on the Island of San Juan." To prevent this, the governor was instructed "that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits."

In acknowledging the receipt on the next day of Mr. Marcy's note, the British minister expressed his entire concurrence "in the propriety of the course recommended to the governor of Washington Territory by your [Mr. Marcy's] instructions to that officer," and stating that he had "lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the governor-general of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you [Mr. Marcy] on the authorities and citizens of the United States."

Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th July last, when Gen. Harney paid a visit to the Island. He found upon it twenty-five American residents with their families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the company, whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after "the chief factor of the company at Victoria, Mr. Dalles, son-in-law of Governor Douglas, came to the Island in the British sloop of war Satellite, and threatened to take this American (Mr. Cutler) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle and told Mr. Dalles if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended."

Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the General, "through the United States inspector of customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay company at Victoria with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Captain George E. Pickett, 9th infantry, "to establish his company on Bellevue, or San Juan island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the southeastern extremity." This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the island amounted in the aggregate to 691 men.

Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the information on which the gallant General acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Captain Pickett. From these it is quite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's island from exercising jurisdiction over American residents on the Island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity: and it is but an act of simple justice to the admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forbore to commit any hostile act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his government and await their instructions.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of hostility not on the question of title to the island, but merely concerning what should be its condition during the intervening period whilst the two governments might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason Lieutenant General Scott was despatched on the 17th September last to Washington Territory to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacific coast should he deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the precautionary arrangements between the late Secretary of State and the British minister, and thus to preserve the peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two governments. Entertaining no doubt of the validity of our title, I need scarcely add that, in any event, American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Captain Pickett's company should remain on the island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been intrusted to more competent hands. Gen. Scott has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its objects, and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico since my last annual message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that republic.

The constituent Congress of Mexico, which adjourned on the 17th February, 1857, adopted a constitution and provided for a popular election. This took place in the following July, [1857.] and General Comonfort was chosen President, almost without opposition. At the same election a new Congress was chosen, whose first session commenced on the 16th of September, [1857.] By the constitution of 1857 the presidential term was to begin on the 1st of December, [1857.] and continue for four years. On that day General Comonfort appeared before the assembled Congress in the City of Mexico, took the oath to support the new constitution, and was duly inaugurated as President. Within a month afterwards he had been driven from the capital, and a military rebellion had assigned the supreme power of the republic to General Zuloaga. The constitution provided that in the absence of the President his office should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, Gen. Comonfort having left the country, this functionary, General Juarez, proceeded to form, at Guanajuato, a constitutional government. Before this was officially known, however, at the capital, the government of Zuloaga had been recognized by the entire diplomatic corps, including the minister of the United States, as the *de facto* government of Mexico. The constitutional President, nevertheless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon established with his cabinet at Vera Cruz. Meanwhile, the government of Zuloaga was earnestly resisted in many parts of the republic, and even in the capital, a portion of the army having pronounced against it, its functions were declared terminated, and an assembly of citizens was invited for the choice of a new President. This assembly elected General Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and Zuloaga was thus restored to his previous position. He assumed it, however, only to withdraw from it, and Miramon, having become, by his appointment, "President Substitute," continues, with that title, at the head of the insurgent party.

In my last annual message I communicated to Congress the circumstances under which the late Minister of the United States suspended his official relations with the central government, and withdrew from the country. It was impossible to maintain friendly intercourse with a government, like that at the capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed, but never redressed. Had this been an established government, with its pow-

er extending, by the consent of the people, over the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities against it would have been quite justifiable, and indeed necessary. But the country was a prey to civil war; and it was hoped that the success of the constitutional President might lead to a condition of things less injurious to the United States. This success became so probable that, in January last, I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and report to me the actual condition and prospects of the contending parties. In consequence of his report, and from information which reached me from other sources, favorable to the prospects of the constitutional cause, I felt justified in appointing a new minister to Mexico, who might embrace the earliest suitable opportunity of restoring our diplomatic relations with that republic. For this purpose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognize the government of President Juarez, if on his arrival in Mexico he should find it entitled to such recognition, according to established practice of the United States. On the 7th of April following, Mr. McLane presented his credentials to President Juarez, having no hesitation "in pronouncing the government of Juarez to be the only existing government of the Republic." He was cordially received by the authorities at Vera Cruz, and they have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Unhappily, however, the Constitutional Government has not been able to establish its power over the whole republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience. General Miramon maintains himself at the capital, and in some of the distant provinces there are military governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either government. In the meantime the excesses which always attend upon civil war, and especially in Mexico, are constantly recurring; outrages of the worst description are committed both upon persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that Republic, but so far as the interests of our commerce, and of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, shipmasters, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been at war. Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible, except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to incur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures entered into by the central government, have been set at defiance by the local governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly expelled the country in defiance of treaties and by the mere force of arbitrary power. Even the course of justice has not been safe from control, and a recent decree of Miramon permits the intervention of government in all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vessels of the United States have been seized without law, and a consular officer, who protested against such seizure, has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities. Military contributions have been levied, in violation of every principle of right, and the American who resisted the lawless demand has had his property forcibly taken away and has been himself banished. From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, tariff duties, which have been paid in one place, have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of our citizens have been arrested and imprisoned without any form of examination or any opportunity for a hearing, and, even when released, have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and injury and without any hope of redress. The wholesale massacre of Crabbe and his associates, without trial, in Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of four sick Americans, who had taken shelter in the house of an American, upon the soil of the United States, was communicated to Congress at its last session. Murders of a still more atrocious character have been committed in the very heart of Mexico—under the authority of Miramon's government, during the present year. Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and if they had not been clearly proven, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized. Of this description was the brutal massacre in April last, by order of Gen. Marquez, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospital at Tacubaya, while attending upon the sick and dying of both parties, and without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to a speedy execution. Little less shocking was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, who was shot in Tepic, on the seventh of August, by order of the same Mexican General, not only without a trial, but without any conjecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic, by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country, and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico.

In all these cases, our Ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgments, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the government of the United States," wrote our late Minister, in 1857, "and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail. I assure you that the universal belief here is that there is nothing to be apprehended from the government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials can commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity." "I hope the President" (wrote our present Minister) in August last, "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the United States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such a power is conferred upon him, neither the one nor the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised, and as I assured you in my number twenty-three, all these evils must increase until every vestige of order and government disappears from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and in justice to my countrymen, who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount, nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world, but it is a question which relates to the future, as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens, is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result, the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich, and prosperous and powerful republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the gulf and the ocean, for transit and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin, without an effort from any quarter for its safety. Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result. Can the United States especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yet without support from some quarter it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of that republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs, is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the constitutional government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the seacoasts of the Republic, its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed, on American citizens. We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the constitutional government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomdlishing the object, will be to act in concert with that government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law, authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past, and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe, that should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country, among those who sympathise with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that Republic. Such an accession to the forces of the constitutional government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole Republic. In that event, there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied, and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The constitutional government have ever evinced a strong desire to do justice, and this might be secured in advance, by a perliminary treaty.

It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations, but does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion, from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself; she is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate, her fortune, and her power to establish and maintain a settled government, we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically, than other nations. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last under circumstances of increased difficulty for the maintenance of our established policy.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message, that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions of depredations of the Indians, as well as lawless rovers in that remote region. The establishment of one such post, at a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile inroads of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice.—Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I therefore again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua, of the 16th February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has since been concluded between the parties, bearing date 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification: its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries. Our claims against the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, although they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success. I deem it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaraguan and Tehuantepec rontes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the argument employed in former messages in support of this measure; suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and re-passing over one or more of these routes, between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would also again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States where these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would, of itself in a great degree, prevent the evil.—Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service. The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it, would be a transfer of the war-making, or, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power, to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest. Congress possesses the sole and exclusive power under the Constitution to declare war. They alone can raise and support armies and provide and maintain a navy. But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the well known intention of the framers of the constitution.

It will not be denied that the general power to declare war is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the Law of Nations term a public or perfect war, but also an imperfect war, and in short every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress, the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted, that under this power, Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command, to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which has been illegally employed and captured in a foreign port and restore to its owner, but can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they not power to confer upon the President the authority in advance to furnish instant redress, should such a case afterwards occur?—Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy, only when it is too late? To confer this authority, to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specific, is as clearly within the war declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed has been done. In the progress of a great nation many exigencies must arise, imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the latest.

Under the resolution of June 2d, 1858, for the adjustment of difficulties with the republic of Paraguay, the President is authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable, in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the government of Paraguay. Just satisfaction for what? For the attack on the U. S. steamer Water Witch and other matters referred to in the annual message of the President.—Here the power is expressly granted, upon the condition that the Government of Paraguay shall refuse to render this just satisfaction. In this and other similar cases, Congress have conferred upon the President power in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events, and this most certainly is embraced within the power to declare war. Now, if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens, in the event that they may be violently and lawlessly attacked in passing over the transit routes to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a foreign port? To deny this power is to render the navy, in a great degree, useless, for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither protection nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

The Thirty-Fifth Congress terminated on the third day of March, 1859, without having passed the act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860. This act also contained an appropriation to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1859. I believe that this is the first instance since the origin of the federal government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils. Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress, the remedy would have been plain. I might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work, and this without expense to the government. But on the fourth of March last, there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these States would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their legislature, and at great inconvenience and expense to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August, and five of these ten not until October and November. On the other hand, when I came to examine carefully the condition of the Post Office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed been confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts, those with railroad companies only excepted, for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July, until the 1st of December, less than one week before the meeting of present Congress. The reason is, that the mail contractors, for this, the current year, did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th of September last, and, by the terms of their contracts, sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts, before the Department could be called upon for payment. The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1859. The department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for service of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency, as stated in the bill, amounted to $3,838,728, but after a careful settlement of all the accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to $4,296,009. With the scanty means at his command, the Postmaster General has managed to pay that portion of this deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st December last.

In the meantime the contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances, have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation. They had one resource in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant would have issued for the payment of the principal had an appropriation been made for this purpose. Calculated up to 1st of December, it will not exceed $96,660 a sum not be taken into account when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private character, both to the people and the States which would have resulted from convening and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of an act at as early a day as may be practicable to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest, due to these last mentioned contractors, as well as to make the necessary appropriations for the services of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year. The failure to pass the Post Office bill, necessarily gives birth to serious reflection. Congress, by refusing to pass the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government, may not only arrest its action, but might destroy its existence. The army, the navy, the judiciary, in short every department of the government can no longer perform their functions if Congress refuse the money necessary for their support. If this failure should teach the country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency even immediately after the old Congress has expired, it will have been productive of great good. In a time of sudden and alarming danger, foreign or domestic, which all nations must expect to encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress without delay. If, under such circumstances the President should find himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress, with nearly half the States of the Union destitute of representatives, the consequences might be disastrous; I therefore recommend to Congress to carry in to effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day previous to the 4th of March in each year of odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States.—They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice-President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad, for the reasons stated in my two last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the defenceless condition of our States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, in case of a war with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by the route across the Isthmus, I am still more convinced than ever of the vast importance of this railroad. I have never doubted the constitutional competency of Congress to provide for its construction, but this is exclusively under the war making power, besides, the Constitution expressly requires, as an imperative duty, that the United States shall protect each of the States against invasion. I am at a loss to conceive how this protection can be afforded to California and Oregon against such a naval power by any other means. I repeat the opinion contained in my last annual message that it would be inexpedient for the government to undertake this great work by agents of its own appointment, and under its direct and exclusive control. This would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and would foster a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of federal officers could prevent.

The construction of this road ought therefore to be entrusted to incorporated companies, or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over it which can be inspired alone by a sense of corporate and individual interest. I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, munitions of war, and necessary supplies for the army, across the vast intervening plains to our possessions on the Pacific coast, would all be inadequate for their defence and protection. We have yet scarcely recovered from the habits of extravagant expenditure produced by our overflowing treasury during several years prior to the commencement of my administration. The financial reverses which we have since experienced ought to teach us all to scrutinize our expenditures with the greatest vigilance, and to reduce them to the lowest possible point. The executive departments of the government have devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this object with considerable success, as will appear from their different reports and estimates. To these I invite the scrutiny of Congress, for the purpose of reducing them still lower, if this be practicable, consistent with the great public interests of the country. In aid of the policy of retrenchment, I pledge myself to examine closely the bills appropriating lands or money so that if any of these should inadvertently pass both Houses, as must sometimes be the case, I may afford them an opportunity for reconsideration: at the same time we ought never to forget that true public economy consists, not in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects confided to us by the Constitution; but in taking care that the money appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and frugally expended. It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year without additional revenue. This can only be accomplished by strictly confining the appropriations within the estimates of the different departments without making an allowance for any additional expenditures, which Congress may think proper in their discretion to authorize, and without providing for the redemption of any portion of the $20,000,000 of treasury notes which have been already issued. In the event of a deficiency, which I consider probable, this ought never to be supplied by a resort to additional loans.

It would be a ruinous practice in the days of peace and prosperity to go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This policy would cripple our resources and impair our credit in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money. Should such a deficiency occur as I apprehend, I would recommend that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of our present duties on imports. I need not repeat the opinions expressed in my last annual message as to the best mode and manner of accomplishing this object, and shall now merely observe that these have since undergone no change.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that Department of the Government.

The receipts into the treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, including the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, and the issue of treasury notes authorized by existing laws, were eighty-one million six hundred and ninety-two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and one cent, ($81,692,471 01) which sum with the balance of six million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents, ($6,398,316 10) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of that fiscal year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-eight million ninety thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eleven cents ($88,090,787 11.)

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, amounted to eighty-three million seven hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-seven cents, ($83,751,511 59.) Of this sum seventeen million four hundred and five thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty-four cents, ($17,405,285 44) were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes. The expenditures for all other branches of the public service during that fiscal year were therefore sixty-six million three hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred twenty-six dollars and thirteen cents, ($66,346,226 13.)

The balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st July, 1859, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, was four million three hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-four cents ($4,339,275 54.)

The receipts into the treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1859, were twenty million six hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-five cents ($20,618,865 85.) Of this amount, three million eight hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars ($3,821,300) was received on account of the loan and the issue of treasury notes—the amount of sixteen million seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, ($16,797,565 85) having been received during the quarter from the ordinary sources of public revenue. The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year to 30th June, 1860, are fifty million four hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars, ($50,426,400.) Of this amount it is estimated that five million seven hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred dollars (5,756,400) will be received for Treasury notes which may be re-issued under the fifth section of the act of 3d March last, and one million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars ($1,170,000) on account of the loan authorized by the act of June 14, 1858—making six million nine hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars ($6,926,400) from these extraordinary sources, and forty three million five hundred thousand dollars ($43,500,009) from the ordinary sources of the public revenue—making an aggregate, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1859, of seventy-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($75,384,541 89) for the estimated means of the present fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1860.

The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty million seven thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-six cents, ($20,007,174 76.) Four million six hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-six cents ($3,664,366 76) of this sum were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes, and the remainder, being fifteen million three hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and eight dollars, ($15,342,808) were applied to ordinary expenditures during the quarter. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters, to June 30, 1860 are forty million nine hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-three cents, ($40,995,558 23.) Of which sum two million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-four cents ($6,886,62; 34) are estimated for the interest on the public debt. The ascertained and estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, on account of the public debt, are, accordingly, seven million five hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ten cents, ($7,550,988 10;) and for the ordinary expenditures of the Government fifty-three million four hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($53,451,744 89,) making an aggregate of sixty-one million two thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents ($61,002,732 99;) leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on the 30th June, 1860, of fourteen million three hundred and eight dollars and forty cents, ($14,381,808 40.)

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851, are sixty-six million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($66,225,000,) which with the balance estimated, as before stated, as remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1860, will make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of eighty million six hundred and six thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and forty cents, ($80,606,808 40.)

The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty six millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy nine cents, ($66,714,928 79.) Of this amount, three million three hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and twenty one dollars and thirty-four cents ($3,386,621 34) will be required to pay the interest on the public debt; leaving the sum of sixty-three million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and seven dollars and forty-five cents ($63,328,307 45) for the estimated ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861. Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, of thirteen million eight hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-one cents, ($13,891,879 61.)

But this balance, as well as that estimated to remain in the treasury on the 1st July, 1860, will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect certain Indian treaties during the present fiscal year, asked for by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of five hundred and thirty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, ($539,350,) and upon the estimates of the Postmaster General for the service of his Department the last fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1859, amounting to four million two hundred and ninety-six thousand and nine dollars, ($4,296,009,) together with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, being five millions five hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($5,526,324,) making an aggregate of ten million three hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars, ($10,361,683.)

Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper Departments, the balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, will not, it is estimated, exceed three million five hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-one cents, ($3,530,196 61.)

I transmit herewith the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of War that the army expenditures have been materially reduced by a system of rigid economy, which, in his opinion, offers every guarantee that the reduction will be permanent. The estimates of the Department for the next year have been reduced nearly two millions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and half a million of dollars below the amount granted for this year at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1859, exclusive of payments for mail service specially provided by Congress out of the general treasury, amounted to $14,964,493 33 and its receipts to $7,968,484 07: showing a deficiency to be supplied from the treasury of $6,996,009 26, against $5,235,677 15 for the year ending 30th June, 1858. The increased cost of transportation growing out of the expansion of the service required by Congress explains this rapid augmentation of the expenditures. It is gratifying, however, to observe an increase of receipts for the year ending on the 30th June, 1859, equal to $181,691 21, compared with those in the year ending on 30th June, 1858.

It is estimated that the deficiency for the current fiscal year will be $5,988,424 04, but that for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it will not exceed $1,342,473 90, should Congress adopt the measures of reform proposed and urged by the Postmaster General. Since the month of March retrenchments have been made in the expenditures amounting to $1,826,471 annually, which, however, did not take effect until after the commencement of the present fiscal year. The period seems to have arrived for determining the question whether this Department shall become a permanent and ever-increasing charge upon the Treasury, or shall be permitted to resume the self-sustaining policy which had so long controlled its administration. The courses of legislation recommended by the Postmaster General for the relief of the Department from its present embarrassments, and for restoring it to its original independence is deserving of your early and earnest consideration.

In conclusion, I would again commend to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia. Surely the city bearing the name of Washington, and destined, I trust for ages to be the capital of our united, free and prosperous Confederacy, has strong claims on our favorable regard.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, Dec. 19, 1859.

A fact worth pondering on.—The Certificate of the world.—A universal Medicine.—For the investigation of truth or for testing the merits of a fact, three things are necessary—universality, authentic documents, and personal observation; all of which Holloway's Pills and Ointment possess in an eminent degree—they are universal by being advertised in every printed language and used by all nations throughout the world; their authentic documents are the millions of certified cures in all climes and among all peoples; and personal observation of the thousands who daily witness the immediate relief they are giving in coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, wheezing in the chest, and difficult breathing; also the radical cures in neuralgia, tic-doloreux, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica.

Bedford Lyceum

Will meet in the Court house, on Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock. Declaimer [G. H. Spang. Essayist, A. King. Question for debate: Ought the tonnage tax be repealed? Aff., C. N. Hickok. Neg., Jno. Palmer.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Jan. 6, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor.

THE MESSAGE.

The third annual Message of President Buchanan, will be found at length in our paper of to-day. It is an able production, whether considered from a literary, or a political stand-point. No one, we are sure, will begin its perusal who will be able to resist the temptation to read to the end.

Whilst the style of the Message is agreeable and pleasing, the matter is eminently practical and full of interest. For instance, in commenting upon the Harper's Ferry insurrection, what could have been more directly and practically to the point than the following: "Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further and attempt by violence to carry those doctrines into effect."

A considerable portion of the Message is very properly devoted to an argument against the re-opening of the slave-trade. Will the Opposition who are always ready to denounce the President for the most trivial causes, be manly enough to give him credit for the humanity so plainly exhibited in this instance? We shall see.

On Mexican affairs the Message is very full, giving a gloomy picture of the condition of that unhappy republic, and referring in the proper spirit, to the wrongs and outrages suffered by American citizens resident there. Surely it is high time that Congress should give the President some power to protect Americans in that lawless country and to obtain indemnity and redress for past losses and grievances. Mexico is a political eye-sore to the Western contiuent and will always be such, until regenerated by Anglo-Saxon blood.

The President re-iterates his views expresssd in his last message, in regard to a change of the Tariff. It will be remembered that he took strong ground in that message, in favor of specific duties, taking the broad practical Pennsylvania view of the Tariff question. It remains now for Opposition congressmen who during election times are such brawling advocates of specific duties, to see that Congress acts in accordance with the suggestions of the President.

But we shall not extend this brief review. We commend the Message to our readers as a document well worthy their attention, and which, to use Mr. Buchanan's own impressive language, proceeds from a functionary "whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesman of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united and powerful."

The State Legislature met on Tuesday last. W. M. Francis was elected Speaker of the Senate and Russell Errett Clerk. Mr. Lawrence was re-elected Speaker of the House.

We are under obligations to Hon. Edward McPherson, for valuable public documents.

No Speaker yet. Sherman still persists in being a candidate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BENEVOLENCE.

We do not think a person can evince a more benevolent trait of character than being moved at the distress and suffering of others, and furthermore, anxious to do all in their power to alleviate by every possible means human suffering. In this view of the case, we do not know how the humane and benevolent can do an action more in accordance with their philanthropic views, than by calling the attention of their afflicted friends and acquaintances to the fact, that Dr. Seth S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered a preparation, which is put up in the form of a pill, that has a specific action for curing Epilepsy, or falling fits, spasms, cramps, and all forms of nervous diseases. Among those who have been permanently cured, we might mention a member of the family of James H. Beadle, Huntsville, Alabama; Mr. M. P. Sledge, Cabin Point, Surry county, Va., and Mr. W. P. Ligon, Grenada, Mississippi. We might go on enumerating a number of others, until we had entirely filled up this column of our paper; but we think we have said sufficient to satisfy every person that the subject under consideration is one of vital importance to every one. Reader! if you are a well man or woman, and have no need of a remedy, perhaps you know some person who is not equally blessed as yourself, if so, cut out this notice and send it to him or her. It will cost you but little trouble, and probably it will make you instrumental in curing some poor, afflicted mortal of that dreadful visitation, Epilepsy, or falling sickness.

Dr. Hance sends his pills by mail, free of postage to all parts of the world, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are: one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24. We have given his address above.

ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.,

☞What they think of them! Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaint, sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

New York, August 3, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills; that they would effectually cure me.

W. W. PHILIPS,
No. 2 Colmbia place.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Liver Pills in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

Dec. 23d, 1859.–1m. FLEMING BROS.

DR. HOSTETTER'S Bitters have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment, to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, should recommend it to all classes of our community. All that will be necessary to convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, is to purchase a bottle and be convinced.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞See advertisement.

Rail Road Notice.

THE Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay to the Treasurer in Bedford, the sixth instalment on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of January, instant. By order of the Board

JNO. P. REED,
Jan. 6, 1860. Treasurer.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on the 20th day of January next, at the late residence of Samuel Burket, late of Union Township, dec'd,

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said Township and County, adjoining Lands of Henry Walter, on the North, John Fickes on the South East, Abr'm Croyle on the South, Eli Burket on the West and Joseph Croyle on the East, containing 106 acres, more or less, with a double log Barn, log House and other out buildings thereon. About 60 acres cleared, part meadow, remainder of said land well timbered.

Terms made known and attendance given, on day of sale by. JACOB BURKET.
Dec. 30, 1859. Adm'r of Samuel Burket dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of Nov., A. D. 1859, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Job Mann Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Township dec'd, to wit: John Steckman, residing in Fulton county, Penn'a, Sarah intermarried with John Mortimore, Philip Steckman, Jacob Steckman, Valentine Steckman, Peter Steckman, Henry Steckman, residing in Rush County, Indiana, Andrew Steckman, Elizabeth, intermarried with David Morris, Frederick and James Steckman, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday, 13th day of February, next, to accept, or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 30th day of Nov., A. D. 1859.

Attest:— Wm. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. } SAM'L H. TATE, Clerk.
Dec. 30, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1859, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Claar, the younger, late of Bedford Borough, deceased, to wit: George Claar, residing in the State of Michigan, Wm. Claar, residing in Ohio, Henry C. Claar, John Claar and Margaret, wife of Rev. George Beckley, the three last named residing in Frederick County, Maryland, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the second Monday, 13th day of February next, to accept, or refuse to take, the real estate of said deceased, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 30th day of Nov., A. D., 1859.

Attest:— Wm. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. } SAM'L H. TATE, Clerk.
Dec. 30, 1859.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Mary Etta Waltman, by her next friend, John Eshelman, vs. George Waltman. } In the Court of Common Pleas, of Bedford County, No. 21. Nov. Term, 1859. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed commissioner to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1860, when and where, all parties interested may attend. JOSEPH W. TATE,
Dec. 30, 1859. Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of John Roudabush, late of Union Township, Bedford county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in St. Clair Township, in said county, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately and those having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay.

GEORGE M. HOLSINGER,
Dec. 30, 1859. adm'r of John Roudabush, dec'd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of O. E. Shannon Esq., administrator of Philip Ickes, late of Union Township dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 26th day of January next, at 1, o'clock, P. M., where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Dec. 30, 1859. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Daniel Border, administrator of George Claar deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M, where all interested may attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Dec. 30, 1859. Auditor.

OUR TERMS!

THOSE of our patrons having unsettled accounts are respectfully reminded, that agreeably to our published Terms, their accounts will be due on the 1st of January 1860, and must absolutely be settled by *cash*, *produce* or *note*. To those who have already so promptly settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments, wishing that all others indebted to us will promptly follow their laudable example. Respectfully.

Dec. 30, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 7th of January, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in full winter uniform, with plume and 10 rounds of blank cartridge. By order of the Captain.

Dec. 30, 1859. G. W. STIFFLER, O. S.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Richard Knuff, late of Harrison Township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them without delay.

Dec. 30, 1859. ROBERT M. TAYLOR,
Executor.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned will apply at next Term of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, for a discharge from his office as administrator of George Evans, late of Monroe Township, deceased. JONATHAN HORTON,
Dec. 30, 1859. Adm'r.

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account, or otherwise, are hereby notified that their accounts will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for collection unless paid by the first of February, next,

MICHAEL LUTZ.
Dec. 16, 1859.

DRUGS AND BOOKS!

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Benjamin Ridgway, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, dec'd., died seized of the following real estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 258 acres and allowance, more or less, surveyed on a warrant in his name, dated 27th February, 1797, adjoining the Maryland line, Andrew Collins and others, and situate in said Township of Southampton, leaving issue eight children, to wit: Priscilla, intermarried with John R. Dye, residing in Monroe County Ohio, whose interest is owned by Petitioner, Jacob Bernhard, Esq., Elizabeth, intermarried with Peter Beaver, residing in the same county and State, Mary Ann, intermarried with Enoch Dye, residing in same county and State, whose interest also belongs to Petitioner, James Ridgway, Nancy Dye, residing in same county and State, Joseph Ridgway and Benjamin Ridgway, residing in Monroe County, Ohio; also the issue of Amos Ridgway and Rachel Edwards, to wit: Harriet, Nancy, Mary, and Annie, children of Amos, residing in Washington county, Ohio, and Benjamin residing in Monroe county, Missouri, Elsie, Nathan, Edward, Mary, Rachel, Catharine, Elizabeth and Angelina, residing in Washington county, Ohio, children of Rachel Edwards, deceased;

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 18th day of January, next, when and where all interested may attend, if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 16th, 1859. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford county, that the appeals will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioners' office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the days specified, to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodberry, on Monday, the 9th day of January next.

For the Townships of East and West Providence, Snakespring, Liberty, Monroe and Broad Top, on, Tuesday, the 10th day of Jan.. next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Londonderry and Southampton, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next.

For the Townships of Bedford, Juniata, Napier and the Boroughs of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday, the 12th day of January, next.

When and where all persons, or corporators, feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress according to law.

Attest:— H. Nicodemus, Clerk. Commissioners' Office, December 16th, 1859. } C. EVANS, J. BECKLEY, W. M. PEARSON, Commissioners.

TIMELY NOTICE.

Terms as Published!

MY BOOKS will be ready for settlement on, or before the 1st of January, next. All interested will please take notice and square their accounts by CASH or NOTE. I am in debt for many of the goods sold. The debts must be paid, and though thankful to those who have allowed me to make a percentage off them, they will please prepare in time to help foot the city accounts of

WM. HARTLEY.
Dec. 16, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* having been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Bedford, by the Register of Bedford County, on the Estate of S. M. Barclay Esq., late of Bedford Borough decd, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement and all indebted to said Estate will make payment without delay.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Dec. 2d. Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Frederick Rice, dec'd. late of Cumberland Valley, tp., all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS A. RICE,
Dec. 16, 1859. Executor.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that my wife Elizabeth, having left my bed and board, without cause or provocation, I am determined hereafter to pay no debts of her contracting and I warn all persons against harboring her on my account. JOHN W. BEELER.

Bedford tp., Dec. 9th.

Notice.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN,
Dec. 16th.–3t. Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier Township, upon the Estate of John Ellis, late of said township, deceased, he calls upon all persons indebted to come forward and make payment immediately, and all having claims against the estate, are requested to make the same properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY TAYLOR,
Dec. 16, 1859. Administrator.

A NEW ASSORTMENT

Of Muslins, Cloths, Casimeres, Shawls, Delaines, Calicoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Jeans, Vestings, Satins, Tickings, Ginghams, Queensware, Glass, &c., which will be sold cheap at Shoemakers' Store.

Dec. 23d, 1859.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

Fever and Ague.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞**Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, F. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Oct. 14, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To John Whitney, Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G. Kessler, Thomas Griffith and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, and all other persons interested in the premises, Greeting:

We command and firmly enjoin you that laying aside all business whatever, you each of you be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said County, to be held at Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1860, to show cause, if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of William H. Irwin, James B. Lane, G. Taylor Lane, Mrs. Rebecca Hunter, Mrs. Mary A. R. Kennedy, Mrs. Mary N. Nicklin, Isaac N. Carter, George W. Webb, James Webb & George W. Webb, executors of the last will &c., of Edwin B. Webb, dec'd, Henry E. Leman, Guardian of Susan E. Webb and George W. Webb, minor children of John S. Webb, Harriet R. Lane, John Martin and Mary F. Martin, his wife, Dr James S. Lane, Hubbard B. Taylor and Alice T. Taylor, his wife, William N. Lane, Willoughby S. Webb, William L. Richie, William S. Downey, committee of Alexander H. Richie and Guardian of Rebecca C. Richie, and James W. Harding, Guardian of Madison T. Richie, on their complaint against you, before our said court duly exhibited, should not be examined and their testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said Court, in order to perpetuate the same, agreeably to the Constitution of our government and the act of assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the honorable F. M. Kimmell, Esquire, President of our said Court at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D., 1859. S. H. TATE,
Dec. 23, 1859. Prothonotary.

Susan Blackburn, by her next friend, John Luther, vs. Joseph Blackburn } Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday, the 16th of January, 1860, at which time and place all parties interested can attend. R. D. BARCLAY,
Dec. 30, 1859. Commissioner.

Camilla Koontz, by her next friend, Alexander Ling vs. George Koontz } No 13, August Term, 1857, in the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

Notice is hereby given to the Defendant in the above case, that a Subpœna, and alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce, have been issued, the last of said writs being returnable to Nov. Term, 21st day, A. D., 1859; and now by direction of the said court, the said Defendant is required to appear on or before the second Monday, 13th day of February, next, and answer to the complaint of the Plaintiff, as provided for by Act of Assembly.

Wm. S. FLUKE,
Dec. 30, 1859. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine the exceptions, state an account, report the facts and return the evidence to the Court, in the matter of the exceptions filed to the account of Mary W. Brown, Executrix of the last will &c, of Samuel Brown, deceased, who was administrator of the Estate of Daniel Cromwell late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 5th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,
Dec. 23d, 1859. Audito

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated
Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Liver Complaints, all Bilious Derangements, Sick Head-Ache, &c. In cases of

Fever and Ague,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

Fleming Brothers,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale at the Drug Stores of Drs. Reamer & Harry, Bedford, and all other Druggists in the county

May 20, 1859–1y.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon, T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } Principals.

THE Winter session of this institution will open on Friday, the 2d day of December, 1859.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

Terms. Per Quarter. $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches. Terms for day scholars: $8.—English Branches. $7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Rachel McCune late of Blair County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, will present them without delay, to the undersigned residing in Bedford.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Dec. 2d. Administrator

LAST NOTICE!

THE books and accounts of the Estate of G. W. Statler, dec'd., late of St. Clairsville, have been left in the hands of Ab'm. H. Hull, Esq., of Union Township, for collection. Time will be given for amicable settlement till the first of March, 1860, after which no further indulgence can be allowed, and costs will be put on all unsettled accounts. The accounts of Vickroy & Statler are also with the same officer on the same conditions.

A. J. STATLER,
Dec. 23, 1859.–4t. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

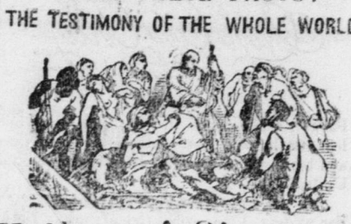
Whereas letters of administration on the estate of James McCune, late of Woodbury tp., dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay to the undersigned residing in Bedford. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Dec. 2d, 1859. Administrator.

LUMBER.

Having now on hand a large supply and fifty thousand feet more to arrive, we shall be prepared to furnish builders, with WHITE and YELLOW PINE BOARDS, OAK and PINE SCANTLING, also, SHINGLES, ROOFING and PLASTERING LATHS, in any quantity, upon the best terms.

Dec. 23d, 1859. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MARK THESE FACTS!
THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.



Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment, as salt is forced into meat.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.—Whoever tries the ungu nt in the above manner, for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in comparatively short space of time, when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointments and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Fistulas,
Bad Breasts,	Gout,
Burns,	Glandular Swellings,
Bunions,	Lumbago,
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Scalds,
Chiego-foot,	Sore Nipples,
Chilblains,	Sore-throats,
Chapped Hands,	Skin Diseases,
Corns (Soft)	Scurvy,
Cancers,	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Tumors,
Elephantiasis,	Ulcers,
	Wounds,
	Yaws.

☞**CAUTION!**—None genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Nov. 18, 1859.

HARPER'S FERRY AGAIN!

TRAIN STOPPED ANOTHER TIME TO

unload Goods at Ferguson & Manspeaker's.

Just received another time and for sale cheaper than ever, a superior lot of Winter goods, including

Ledger Hats, 75 cts. and up.
De Laines, 10 cts and up.
Shawls, of all kinds, $1.00 and up.
Cassinetts, 37½ cts. and up.
Broad cloths, $1.50 and up.
Doe Skin Cassimeres, 75 cts. and up.
Marino, 18¾ cts. and up.
HOSIERY, including Gloves, Stockings, &c., of all kinds.
GROCERIES including Coffee, 12½ and up.
Suegar, 8 and up.
Fine white crushed, 12½ and up.
Baking Molasses, 12½ per quart.
Best mould candles, 18 cts and a little of every thingelse in the Grocery line.

Men's Department, including undershirts and Drawers, 50 cts. and up, also Caps, Hats, Comforts, Gum Over-shoes, Sandals and Buffalo Over-shoes.—Men's Double Soled Boots, for winter, at $1.75 and up.

In the Shoe Department, are included Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's, all sorts, sizes, &c. Prices, as usual.

ALSO, Sleigh and Buggy whips, and Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds, from Gravely down.

Hardware, Farm Implement, AND

IRON STORE,

STOCK SELECTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND sufficiently large to meet the wants of the people of Bedford co. Every exertion made to please, both in goods and prices.

FOR CASH, all goods in my line sold as low as they can be got in Cumberland or Hollidaysburg, and many things cheaper. CASH buyers favored particularly. Six month buyers not quite so well liked, but if prompt in payment, will find their bills O. K., to their entire satisfaction. As my prices are fixed for the two classes of customers named above, I have no prices to suit that class, whether rich or poor, who contract debts for their executors to pay, or the limitation to liquidate. So that those whose credit is not very good and who are slow in paying debts, or *get mad* when dunned, will please buy for CASH, or produce, or not at all—as I have lost enough and am tired dunning such customers.

Bedford, Pa., Oct. 21, 1859.

WM. HARTLEY.

Iron City College

$40 00

Pays for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

Four Large Halls,

For writing, Commercial Calculations, Bookkeeping and lectures.

Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any business, and qualified to earn a alary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Writing

Awarded this Institution. The best and greatest variety of Penmanship in any one Hall of the Union, is found here.

☞Ministers' sons received at half price.

For full information, Circular, Specimen of Business and Ornamental Writing and Embellished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Word to the Wise.

IF YOU WANT TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK, BY GETTING MORE THAN ITS WORTH, GO TO THE CHEAP STORE OF

Oster & Carn.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF NEW AND CHEAP FALL AND

Winter Goods,

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, PURCHASED NOT ONLY TO SELL, BUT TO GIVE SATISFACTION TO THE BUYER.

THEY INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR STOCK AND PRICES, WHEN THEY WILL CONVINCE ALL THAT

THEY ARE REALLY SELLING CHEAP.

TERMS as heretofore; prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Bedford, Oct. 14, 1859.

DISSOLVED.

THE firm of Reed & Minnich is dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm are in the hands of Jacob Reed for settlement. All persons indebted or having claims, are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately. Settlement must be had, pay or no pay, so don't delay. Thanks are returned for past favors and a continuance of support is asked for the new firm of J. REED & co., who will sell their goods on the lowest living terms for cash or produce.

WANTED.—At Shoemakers' Cheap Store, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Flour, and all kinds of Produce, for which the highest market price will be paid, in cash, or merchandise.

Nov. 4th, 1859.

GREAT WESTERN INS. & TRUST CO.

Capital and available assets, over $300,000. Fire, Inland and Marine Cargo risks taken on the most favorable terms.

C. C. LATHROP, Pres't.
JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y.
JOHN P. REED, Agent.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.

THE subscriber would inform the farmers of Bedford that he is agent for the sale of the above Machine, and their orders for them can be filled immediately. JOHN ALSIP, Agent.

August 5, 1859.-6m.

PERSONS WISHING TO ESTABLISH Manufactories in a new and thriving place where business is good. See advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement.

PERSONS WISHING TO CHANGE THEIR business to a rapidly increasing Country, New Settlement where hundreds are going, where the climate is mild and delightful. See advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement, another column.

LUMBER FOR SALE.— White an Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and bills furnished to order by

REED & MINNICH.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonnerful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

Country Physicians can have their order filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

JAYNES WRIGHT'S,
Bennett's and Dyott's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

ALL WANTING FARMS IN A DElightful climate, rich soil, and secure from frost. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands in nother column.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

SHOE BUSINESS AND FACTORIES CAN be carried on profitably at Hammonton.—See advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,
cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. (j18,'58

CHEAP COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, to suit the times, at Shoemakers' Cheap Store
Nov. 4th, 1859.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford Foundry.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

Grist and Saw-mills, Threshing Machines *Ploughs, Apple-mills, Cooking,* TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

Ploughs.— Woodcock, Seyler and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will

sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb25,'59-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

Permanent Office.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SIKES,
Have concluded to remain
PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,
and may be consulted at their office,
NO. 191 PENN STREET,
Opposite St. Clair Hotel,

Daily, except Sundays for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other Chronic Complaints, complicated with or causing pulmonary diseases, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complains, &c. DRS. FITCH & SIKES, would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medecinal Inhalations, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no Curative effect when used alone,) and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation," for as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.*

☞*NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.*☜

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to Consultus by letter. (april, 8,'59-1y

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES from Philadelphia by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful and secure from frosts. Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine Street Wharf at Philadelphia at 7½ A. M. by Railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic County, New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

The green book.

JUST PUBLISHED,
150 *Pages, Price 25 cents.*
ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, obligations, and Physicala nd Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipædiæ: or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthy children, by the late Robert J. Culverwell, Esq., M. D.

Sent free of postage by the Publishers, Chas. Kline & Co., Box 4586, New York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, 113 Nassau Street, New York. Agents wanted everywhere.

Also, Gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled; "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally, detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage by addressing,

CHAS. KLINE & CO.,
Box 4586, New York City.

Dec. 16, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I WILL make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

EDW'D. L. WALKER.

July 1,'59.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

1859.

J. REED & Co.

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected stock of

Fall & Winter Goods

which they are determined to sell low for cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Men's wear generally in great variety.

Dress Silks, Printed Merinoes, Saxony Plaids Muslin de laines, at exceedingly low figures.

SHAWLS of the newest and most elegant styles.

HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety.

Domestic Goods, Prints Sheetings, Shirtings Canton Flannels, Blankets, Linseys, Tickings &c., &c., an extensive assortment.

Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

Hardware and Cutlery—Queensware and Glassware.

Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.

☞They wish it distinctly understood that. these goods will be sold *exceedingly cheap for cash or produce.*

Oct. 14, 1859.

Economy pays debts,

and the farmers who are using Hartley's Corn stalk cutters and crushers, Hartley's corn shellers, and chop-mills, are saving, by good management, hundreds of dollars.

Oct. 21, 1859.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

June 3, 1859.

J. W. SCOTT.

(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1859-1y.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a tri-weekly line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6½ o'clock, and the Depot at Latrobe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

July 1,'59.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "riding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.-1y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND *Machine Shop!*

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—The undersigned has 21 tons of Plaster, which he desires to sell for cash, or trade for grain.

JOHN NELSON.

Dec. 2d.

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL

Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.

On and after Monday, November 14th, THE PASSENGER TRAIN, BETWEEN HUNTINGDON AND HOPEWELL, will leave, and arrive as follows:

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7. 40 A. M.

Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10 20 A. M.

Connecting at HUNTINGDON with MAIL TRAIN EAST AT 1. 10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10. 25 P. M. The train from HUNTINGDON, at 7 40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on PENN'A R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 18,'59. Su'pt.

JOHN ALSIP'S

CHEAP

CASH and PRODUCE STORE.

Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Penn'a.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Dry Goods of every Description,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS AND QUALITY,

QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT IN MERCHANTS, *AND WHICH HE WILL SELL "Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

OLIVER C. CLARK. SAM'L M. HALLER

O. C. CLARK & CO.,

Flour, Feed, Grocery and Prduce Store,

Central Street, next door above Lutheran Church, Cumberland, Md.

A well selected stock is now open and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of *Family Extra, and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chopped, Shorts, Ship Stuff and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rico, Muscavado and refined sugars, Golden and S. H. Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices. Pickles in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg & Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine Apple and Green Corn, put up in cans expressly for family use. A choice lot of* Liquors, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various kinds. With a variety of other articles usually found in store.

Additions to the above stock will be frequently made so as to keep up a general assortment, and all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

Cumberland, April 8, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND

Machine Shop.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11, 1859

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, for account of whom it may concern, the Dwelling House and Store House attached, together with about two acres of land, situated in Cumberland Valley, Bedford County, on the Public Road, about 12 miles from Cumberland, lately occupied by Wm. Blair.

This property would suit a country merchant, physician, or mechanic, and it is believed such person might do well there. The neighborhood is a good one. If not sold by the first of January next, it will be sold at Public Sale. The title is indisputable. Apply to

Oct. 14, 1859. W. M. HALL.

New Millinery Goods!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just received and opened her new lot of FALL & WINTER Millinery Goods, which she will sell very cheap for CASH. New bonnets, bonnet materials, velvets, silk lininge, crapes, ribbons, American and French artificial flowers.

She is now prepared to make bonnets of all styles for fall and winter. Ladies are cordially invited to give her a call.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Bedford, Oct 7th, 1859.

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and full assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

consisting of French Merino Valencias, Thibet Cloths, of all shades, all wool Delaine Robes, Silks of all styles, handsome Silk Robes, with double skirts, elegant Winter Cloaks, Velvet Bonnets, and an endless assortment of GAY SILK BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, ribbons and plumes, and French Flowers, with a general assortment of all kinds of goods.

Bedford, Nov. 4th, 1859.

STILL CHEAPER!

HANDSOME SUGARS,
at 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12cts, per pound.
Molasses and Syrups,
at 10, 12, 16, 18 and 20 cts per qt., at
OSTER & CARN'S.

"WE AIM FOR OSTER & CARN'S,"
is the cry if all who are in want of neat, durable and CHEAP BOOTS, and SHOES.

NEW STYLES OF WINTER BONNETS, Ribbons and Ruches, at
OSTER & CARN'S.

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRTS, for sale, Cheap, at
OSTER & CARN'S.

BEST PICKLING VINEGAR, for sale, by
OSTER & CARN.

Nov. 4th, 1859.

New GOODS!

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new. The assortment we now offer is superior in

EXTENT,
VARIETY,
AND CHEAPNESS,

and all who favor us with a call, may depend upon being suited in PRICE and QUALITY. We respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn "our prices" before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods. A credit will be extended to PROMPT PAYING BUYERS, and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 4, 1859.

CHEAP

NEW GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S.

STORE, BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Muslins Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Pants and VESTS, CARPETS, Single and Double, Cotton chain, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every thing usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Oct. 21, 1859.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Store Books of Jacob Reed and those of Reed & Minnich, are getting old, and must now be closed. The subscriber is anxious to save all parties the expense of legal proceedings and, therefore, calls upon all indebted, or having accounts unsettled, to call at once and settle up. Suits will certainly be instituted against all neglecting this notice after the 1st of February, next.

JACOB REED.

Dec. 2d.

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Wheat, 1000 bushels of rye, 1000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of oats and 1000 bushels of buckwheat, wanted by the undersigned, for which the highest market price will be paid.

JOHN NELSON.

Poor House Mill, Bedford, Pa., Oct. 14th, 1859—6m.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS. SEE ADvertisement of Hammonton Lands.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN, Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, "	"
JOHN MOWER, "	"
R. FORWARD, Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co., Phil	"
J. WATT & Co., Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,	

Commonwealth Insurance Company.

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insure Buildings and other Property against loss or damage by Fire.

—ALSO—

AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVIGATION & TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

SIMON CAMERON,	GEO. M. LAUMAN,	WM. DOCK,
JAMES FOX,	GEO. BERGNER,	BENJ. PARKE,
WM. H. KEPNER,	A. B. WARFORD,	W. F. MUSSER,
F. K. BOAS,	J. H. BERRYHILL,	W. F. PACKER,
ELI SLIFER.		

OFFICERS:

SIMON CAMERON, President.
BENJAMIN PARKE, Vice-President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent, Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street.

Oct. 21, 1859.-1y.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET.

Capital And Surplus over $150,000. 00.

DIRECTORS.

JACOB PAINTER, C. A. COLTON, N. VOEGHTLY, RODY PATTERSON, A. A. CARRIER, I. G. SPROUL. HENRY SPROUL, A. J. JONES, G. W. SMITH, WADE HAMPTON, ROB'T PATRICK, J. H. HOPKINS

This Compaay has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to amount of $302,835, 07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent affording evidence of its stability and usefulness.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED & PROMPTLY PAID.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. I. G. SPROUL, Sec'y.

J. W. Lingenfelter, Agent. Office at Bedford Pa.

September 2, 1859.-1yr.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

O. H. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Nov. 4, '59.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.-1y.

J. C. DICKEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.-1yr.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

Will attend with promptness to all busines entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIE

☞Office one door West of the Union Hote

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug nd Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

June 24, 1853.